FROM WASHINGTON. Continued from First Page.

Committee, to the end that amendments led made. the reconsideration being carried, Mr. Jenekes declined all propositions and compromises and insisted upon a final rote. This resulted in the loss of the bill. Mr. Conkling was appealed to to move a second reconsideration, a motion not in order, and the Speaker announced that the only mode of obtaining the object was to introduce anew the subject and have it referred to the Committee. This a member of the Committee urged Mr. Conkling to do, and several members of the Committee assured Mr. Conkling and others that if they could be repossessed of the subject the obnoxious features should be removed, and thereupon, as an act of courtesy to the Committee and to give the subject yet another, hearing Mr. Conkling obtained consent of the House to refer the bill again to the

For this purpose a bill was sent to Mr. Conkling, and was sent by him to the Clerk's desk merely pro forma, it being of no consequence which particular form of bill was used for the purpose, as the only object was to invest the Committee once more with jurisdiction of the subject. The Imputation of The New-York Times upon Mr. Conkling, and the incorrect idea of the people upon the present status of the bill, renders this explanation necessary-

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Mr. Kimball of the Freedmen's Burean, Superintendendent of the Education of the Colored Children within the Department of Washington, has just rendered a report to Gen. Howard, in which it is shown that there are at present 62 day schools in the city, with 115 teachers and an average attendance of 4,756 pupils. Of the whole numattendance, 5,383 can read and 2,304 are able to write. In addition to the day schools, which are wholly supported by the contributions of benevolent Northern aid societies, there are 16 night schools, 24 Sunday schools, and six industrial schools, all of which are well attended. NATIONAL BANKS.

No new National Banks were established last week. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEETING.

A grand mass meeting of the soldiers and sailors residing in the District will be held on Tuesday evening, to take into consideration the subject of equalization of bounties, pensions, &c., and other matters affecting the interests of soldiers generally. The meeting will be addressed by eminent speakers.

LOCATION OF LANDS.

At the Denver City Land Office, in Colorado Territory, over 6,400 acres of the public domain were located during the month of March last with bounty land warrants. FARM SCHOOL FOR COLORED ORPHANS.

M. H. de Mariels, editor of Le Messager Franco-Ameri pain, has just established near Washington a farm school, for colored orphans of both sexes. The institution is capable of accommodating 200 inmates, and will doubtless be filled immediately by the destitute colored orphans of this city. The thorough cleansing of colored tenements ordered by the Assistant-Commissioner of the Bureau for the District, has almost been completed; shanties have been whitewashed, garbage removed, chloride of lime freely used, and almost every residence purged of Its pest-breeding elements. SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

As is generally known at the commencement of hostilities in 1861, a large number of Southern loyalists found it necessary to leave their homes and seek a place of safety north of the Potomac. A great many of this class very naturally found a resting-place and employment in the National Cap-Ital, where the most of them have since remained, not special object in view being to protect their own interests to the injury of those who remained loval during the war. TEXAS HOMESTEADS FOR COLORED SOLDIERS.

The disloyal and vindictive spirit exhibited in the Texas Convention, excites much comment here, and it is sugarea of northern Texas fully equal to the Indian country, Immediately adjacent on the north bank of the Red River, as a military reservation for the location of homesteads by the colored soldiers who have served in the war for the

PRESENTATION.

Dr. N. R. Abbott (colored), U. S. A., on leaving for his home (Toronto, C. W.), a few days since, was presented with a very elegant sword, sash and belt by the soldiers and residents at Arlington, Va., as an expression of the high regard they entertain for the kindness and skill with which he has discharged his duties as surgeon in charge of To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1866. COLLECTOR FOR NEW-YORK robable that the President early this week will e a Collector for the port of New-York.

The House Committee on the Judiciary are engaged upon the subject of the resolution recently referred to them involving the question as to whether any additional legislation is necessary to procure the trial of Jefferson Davis. No judicial proceedings will be instituted pending the

No judicial proceedings will be instituted pending the consideration of this matter by Congress.

The Conspirators at the West.

The Supreme Court of the United States having decided the Indiana Military Commission for the trail of civilians to be illegal, and the persons convicted by it having in consequence been discharged, there is no doubt that steps will soon be taken to procure the release of Dr. Mudd, Arnold, O'Lostphiu and Spangler, convicted of conspiracy against the life of President Lincoln. The friends of these parties claim the benefit of that decision, and will take action accordingly.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. GAEFIELD, the reading of the journal Mr. GARFIELD then proceeded to address the House at

Mr. GARFIELD said: I desire to enter a motion that this House be now adjourned. This day will be memorable so long as this nation shall endure, which God grant may be till that last moment of recorded time when the volume of the world's history shall be senied up and placed before the Omnipotent Judge for his sentence.

On this day for all time to come, I doubt not the citizens of the Newyld's will meet to come, I doubt not the citizens.

On this day for all time to come, I doubt not the citizens of this Kepublic will meet together, looking into each others faces with solemn sadness as they recall the sad event of this day in 1865, an event unperalleled in the history of nations, certainly unparalleled in our own.

I think it eminently proper that this Congress should put on its record to-day a resolution in memory of that event.

The war, with its wonderful events, gave to history many distinguished names. It took the young men of the land and made them into heroes. It made the old men patriots, and the women became ministering angels all over the land.

land.

But chief among all the great developments of the war were the character and life of that great man, whose loss the nation still deplores.

He is aptly described in the language of one of England's

were the character and life of that great man, whose loss the nation still deplores.

He is aptly described in the language of one of England's great poets. as

That divinely gifted man,

Whose life in low estate began,

And on a simple village green,

Who breaks his birth's invidious bar.

And grasps the spirit of happy chance.

And grasps the spirit of happy chance.

And preasure the blows of circumsfance.

And grasps the spirit of happy chance.

And spirit of cult his evil star;

Who makes by force his merit known.

And lives to clutch the golden keys.

To modd a mighty State's decrees.

And shape the whisper of the throne.

And moving up from high to higher.

Becomes, on fortunes frowning slope.

The piliar of a people's hope.

The center of a world's desire.

Such a life and such a character will go down to all time as the great and sacred possession of the American people.

But there is more than the mere character of any one man in the great struggle through which we have passed. There were two scenes in the drama of the Rebellion. One was the military scene, with all its death, with all its sufferings, losses and tears. That scene was closing one year ago this night. Just as the curtain was lifting on the new and final scene, the restoration of pence, and liberty, and order—just as the curtain was rising to show the new characters, the evil spirit of Rebellion and treason could not resist its desire to strike one blow, and to cause the chief character in the scene, then closing, to perish by the hir id of assassination. It was not the hand of one man that hilted President Lincoln; it was the embodied spirit of treason and Slavery, concentrated into fearful hate, that struck him down in that supreme hour of the nation's joy. There are times in the history of men and of nations when they seem to stand so closely by the vail which shuts out mortals from immortality, time from eternity, and man from God, that they can almost hear the beatings and feel the polsations of the Heart of God.

Such a time have we

redeemed, all if glory restored, and that on the ruins of Siar and Treason, the temples of Freedom and Justice should be built, and should survive forever.

It remains for us, Mr. Speaker, consecrated by that great event, and under the covenant with God to keep that faith and to go on in the good work until it shall be completed. Following the lead of that great man and reverently following the lead of God let us remember that the lead of God, let us remember that sounded full the trumpet which shall never call re-

e swift, my soul to answer him? He jubilant my feet?

or God is marching on?

The motion of Mr. Garfield was then agreed to, and the

FROM ALBANY.

Taxing Bank Stockholders-The Central Railrond Fare Bill and the Excise Bill in the Bribery-Respect for the Late President-Firemen's Salaries-The Assembly Adjourns till Tuesday-The Liquor Bill in Full.

ALBANY, April 14, 1866.

PASSAGE OF THE EXCISE BILL. You of course learned from your dispatches last night that the bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors

within the Metropolitan District of the State, passed the Assembly at the afternoon session. The opponents of the bill fought like tigers, but it was of no use; they were small in numbers, and could not prevent its passage, though they tried hard to obtain delay. I give below the vote on the passage of the bill:

the passage of the bill:

YEAS-Messrs Andrus, Beker, Barker, Berryman, Biddlecom, Bodine, Boyd, Branereth, Brown, Brunson, Buckman, Canfield, Calkins, Chamberlain, Cochrane, Congdon, Covell, Deming, Eldredge, Fay, Ferguson, Gleason, Goodrich, J. G. Graham, Harrington, Hiscock, Humphrey, B. N. Huntington, Jonkins, Jowett, Kreidler, Littlejohn, Lockwood, McColl, McGowan, McKay, Oakey, Palmer, Parker, Patrick, Ponny, Pitts, Ranney, A. L. Reynolds, M. Eyenolds, G. C. Rice, W. H. Rice, W. H. Rogers, Schutt, Shaw, Sherman, E. S. Smith, Sayder, Speaker, Stiles, A. Y. Stewart, T. E. Stewart, Turtelot, Tuthill, Vandenberg, Warron, Welte, A. I. Wood, D. P. Wood, Woester, Younglove—50.

Wooster, Younglove—50.

NAUS—Messrs, Aley, Anderson, Baldwin, Burditt, Creamer, Curtis, Donobo, Downing. Frear, Hoffman, Kimball, Levinger, Lyons, McCloskey, Millspangh, More, Nickerson, Pomy, Potter, Post, Seabncher, R. E., Smith, Stevenson, Tracy, Tucker, Van Valkenburgh, Veeder, Weed, Weller, Williams, Wester, Wester, Weed, Weller, Williams, Wester, Wes

Worth,—31.

All the Democrats voted against the bill, together with
Messrs. Downing, Kimball, Levinger, Potter and Worth, Republicans.

ABSENT—Messrs. Aldrich, Barkley, Bills, Child, Crawford, Ellis, Faulkner, Ferris, Frott, G. Graham, Hepburn, Hoskins, D. Huntington, Kriskern, Languer, Lewis, Maurice, McFey, Miner, Morse, J. L. Parker, Richardson, J. C. Rozers, Seden, Stephan, Thorn, Topliff, Udail, Walsh, Wilber, Wil-

of these absentees, several are either sick themselves or have sickness in their families. This is the case with Mr. Barkley, Mr. Child, Mr. Ferris, Mr. L. D. Huntington, Mr. McVey, Mr. Mner, Mr. J. L. Parker, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Selden, Mr. Thorn and Mr. Topliff.

Mr. Sidden, Mr. Thorn and Mr. Topliff.

As to the remaining 20 gentlemen absent, I don't know what excuse they have to offer. Some doubtless dodged, and others have valid reasons for being out of their sears. The Speaker and Mr. McCall of Steuben, had been absent from the House during the day—both are quite answell—but hearing that their votes were wanted, they came into the Assembly Chamber just in time to save the bill. The majority was jubilant over the passage of the bill.

As the bill-has been somewhat amended in the Assembly, it will have to go back to the Senate. There were only three votes in the negative in that body when the bill was originally passed; hence, I do not doubt the amendments will be concurred in without delay.

THE QUARANTINE.

The Assembly bill to provide for the construction of the permanent quarantine establishment was taken up in the Senate last evening, amended, and ordered to a third

reading.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The bill to authorize the taxation of stockholders in National Banks was also considered in the Senate last evening. It was debated at great length and amended by striking out the clause which exempts from taxation so much of the capital of banks as is invested in United States senates. As the control of the capital of banks as invested in United States senates. ties, taxing the surplus earnings of savings banks, and iring individual bankers to make return under outh as a amount of capital engaged in the business, which be assessed as personal property, and then ordered to

The Assembly spent last evening in committee on the New-York County Levy. It was not materially changed, and for the reason that alterations made by the Legislature are of little avail. The authorities of New-York do pretty much as they please. If the Legislature undertakes to reduce expenditures in that city it accomplishes nothing. The expenses are incurred, and if they are not paid; the city is sued and the debts collected, with costs. An item for \$185,000 for the completion of the bridge over the Harlem River, reported by the Committee, was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

AMENDMENT OF CHARTER OF NEW-YORK.

to, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

AMENDMENT OF CHARTER OF NEW-YORK.

The bill to so amend the charter of the City of New-York as to elect the city officers on the same day the State election is held, was reported complete in the Assambly this morning. This will save the expense of one election amounting to \$25,000 or \$30,000.

The bill to fix the salary of firemen in New-York has also been reported complete in the same body.

The following is the Liquor bill referred to in our Albany letter and the legislative proceedings: An Acr to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, within

An ACT to regulate the sale of intericating liquors, within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New York. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Sec. 1. The persons who are, and from time to time shall be, Commissioners of Metropolitan Police are hereby constituted and created a Beard of Excise. In and for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New York, excepting and excluding the County of Westchester; and from and after the passage of this act, they alone shall possess the powers and perform the duties of Commissioners of Excise, withit said Metropolitan Police District, excepting said County of Westchester. They shall receive no compensation for their services as such Board of Excise.

Sec. 2. There shall, in the said Metropolitan Police District, be an officer called and known by the title of "Inspector of Excise," who, under the Board of Excise, shall be charged with the performance of such of the duties herein imposed upon them as they can and shall deligate to him. The Board of Excise shall have power to appoint and remove such officer, and to pay him out of the moneys to be received by them, as hereinafter provided, such salary as they shall deem proper, not acceeding \$2,000 a year.

Sec. 3. From and after — no person or persons shall, within the said Metropolitan Police District, exclusive of the County of Westchester, publicly keep, or sell, give away, or they may be licensed, pursuant to the provisions of this act, and may be permitted by it.

Sec. 4. The said Board of Excise shall, subject to the further

they may be licensed. pursuant to the provisions of this act, and may be permitted by it. SEC 4. The said Board of Excise shall, subject to the further

permitting him and the solid and dispose of at any one named place within said. Metropolitan Police District, exclusive of the County of Westobester, strong and spirituous liquors wires, ale and beer. In quantities less than five gallons at a time, upon receiving a license to be fixed in their discretion, and which shall not be less than \$300 nor more than \$250.

SEC. 5. Such licenses shall be in the form of a written or printed certificate, stating the name of the person or persons, and the place licensed; shall be signed as the said Board of Excise shall provide and direct; shall be kept posted by the person or persons licensed, in a conspicuous position in the room or place where his or their sales are made, and shall be exhibited at all times by any person or persons so licensed, and by all persons acting under such licenses, on demand, to every sheriff, constable or officer or member of police, any omission so to display and exhibit such certificate shall be conclusive twidence that any person or certificate shall be conclusive twidence that any person or persons so omitting to display and exhibit the same has and have no licenses.

certificate shall be conclusive wridence that any person or persons so omitting to display and exhibit the same has and have no licenses.

Sec. a Such license shall only be granted on written application to the said board, signed by the applicant or applicants to to the said board, signed by the applicant or applicants, specifying the place for which license has sked, and the name or names of the applicant or applicants, and of every person interested or to be interested in the business, to authorize which the license shall be used.

SEC. 7. Persons not licensed may, within the said Metropolitae police district, exclusive of the County of Westchester, keep, and in quantities not less than five gallons at a time, sell and dispose of strong and applitions liquors, where, ale and hear, provided that so part thereof shall be drunk or used in the building, or any building, yard, garuen or inclosure, communicating with, or in any public street or place contiguous to the building in which the same shall be so kept, sold or disposed of.

isposed of.
SEC. 8. Licenses granted as above, shall not authorize any

ons to the building in which the same shall be so kept, sold or disposed of.

SEC. 8. Licenses granted as above, shall not anthorize any person or persons to, nor shall any person or persons publicly keep or sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous inquors, wines, ale or beer, on Sunday, or on any day upon which a general or special election or town meeting shall be held.

SEC. 9. The said board of excise shall keep a complete record of the names of all persons licensed as herein above provided, with a statement of the place licensed, and license fee imposed and paid in each case, which record they shall at all times permit to be seen in a convenient place at their principal headquarters in the City of New York.

SEC. 10. Persons licensed as herein provided shall prevent, so far as is in their power, and shall at all events give immediate notice to the nearest sherif, constable, officer or member of police of all and every disturbance, disorder or breach of the peace in any place which shall be so heensed, and shall forthwith cause all persons to be removed therefrom, and the place to be closed, and kept closed until quiet is restored.

SEC. 11. No person shall sell, give or dispose of any strong or apirituous liquors, wines, ale or hear to any apprentice, or person under eighteen years of age, knowing or having reason to believe him to be such, without the consent, in the case of an apprentice, of his master of mistress, and in the case of an apprentice, of his master of mistress, and in the case of an apprentice, of his master of mistress, and in the case of an eperson under eighteen years of age, to dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer to an habitual drunkard, or to any intoxicated person or person then being under the influence of higues of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer, to the bushand of any such wife, his band, parent, or child, sail, give, or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer, to the bushand of any such wife,

SEC. 15. No person or persons except those licensed as hereix

notice or advertise that he or they have such liquors, wines, ale or beer for sale.

SEC. 16. Every person who shall violate any of the foregoing provisions of this sec, shall for each offense be gailty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction therefor, shall be panished with a fine of not less than \$30, nor more than \$300 or with tagprisonment for not less than ten days, nor more than \$300 are, or by both such fine and imprisonment. In addition therefor, the states doing business in this State; to be the such fine and imprisonment of the second state of the provision bereof, shall be liable to a penalty of \$30 for sand offers. The states doing business in this State; to incorporate limits of other States doing business in this State; to incorporate limits of the Board of Metropolitan Police.

Police provided that any person or persons may approvided that any person or persons may

hereof, shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each off. The coverable in a civil action in the second of the person who shall Police or resident of the Board of Metropolitan Police of any such offsine; and, on the recovery by him for the penalty therefor, he shall pay to the person or persons self-st complaining, if not members of the pender of persons self-st complaining, if not members of the police department, the one half of the penalty so recovered; and he shall have authority to employ and pay attorney or attorneys to prosecute actions for the recovery of such penalties.

SEC. 17. No person who shall trust any person for any strong or spirituous liquors wines, ale or beer, on a sale thereof in qualities less than five radious, to be, or which shall be drunk, or used in the building, or in any building, yard, garden or piace contiguous to the building in which the same shall be soid, can recover or compet payment therefor.

SEC. 18. Any conviction for any of the foregoing regulations.

SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of every shorif, contable, policeman and officer of police to compet the observance, and to prevent the violation of the foregoing provisions seried; it necessary, by summarily closing and keeping closed any places in which shall be violated any of such provisions.

Sec. 20. Every sheriff, constable, officer or member of police, shall forthwith arrest all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, and carry such persons before any magistrate of the city or town in which the offerse shall be committed, to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act. And it shell has the dealt with according to the provisions of this

offenders.

So 26. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed, so far as the same shall apply to the said Metropolitan Police District.

SEC 27. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. ALBANY, April 14, 1966.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Rall-

For the relief of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Kanoad Company.
Incorporating the Brooklyn Masonic Hall Association.
Relative to the College of the City of New-York.
Incorporating the New-York Steam Transit Company.
Authorizing the formation of companies for draining,
illing and improving low lands.
Incorporating the Rockaway Beach Hotel Company.
Relative to exemption from jury duty in Kings County.
Authorizing the construction of a permanent quarantine
stablishment in the Lower Bay.
Authorizing the taxilion of stockholders in banks and

Authorizing the taxation of stockholders in banks and anking associations.

Mr. KLINS moved to amend by exempting all Government funds deposited at Washington as security for the irealating currency, which was lost. The bill was then assed—21 to 3—Messrs. Kline, T. Murphy and Wood.

Authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise money, years to refund certain moneys paid into the Supreme lourt and not accounted for.

ourt and not accounted for.

Mr. PLATT reported back the New-York Central Railroad The Assembly amendments to the Metropolitan District

BILLS REPORTED.

nies; authorizing the formation of Rockaway Beach Land Company.

Mr. Humphrey reported from the majority of the Railroad Committee, the Broadway Surface Railroad bill and the Cortlandt and Deyest, Railroad bill.

Mr. Low dissented from the report, and moved to take from the table the Underground and Elevated Railroad bills. He regarded a surface railroad in Broadway impracticable, if not impossible, while he believed an underground steam railroad without objection, and called for by the wants of the citizens and the best interests of the city.

The notion prevailed, and the several bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. T. Mchrifty said he voted against taking these bills from the table because the people of New-York had not asked for either an elevated, a surface or an underground railroad in Broadway. All that the people of New-York ask is to be relieved from Albany legislation in regard to the projected Broadway Railroad.

Mr. La Bau said he was informed two weeks ago that

hole.

Mr. Andrews was astonished to hear a Senator first give Mr. Andrews was attonished to hear a concerning currency to the stories that may be floating about concerning the action of the Committee. If he knows them to be true, he should take steps for speedy and thorough investigation. If he does not know them to be true, he should be the last to aid in their dissemination. To merely repeat such rumors without knowledge, either as to their truth or such rumors without knowledge, either as to their truth or falsity, is at least an outrage.

Mr. FOLGER did not understand the Senator from the

First as indorsing the rumor, but as protesting against it, and pointing out a way by which the gentlemen referred

and ability of his associates on the Committee, and of course would not give credence to any of the idle rumors with which the air is filled.

Mr. HUMPHREV regretted the remarks of the Senator from the First District. No man had ever proposed to give him a dollar or a dime to report against either the underground or elevated railreads, or against any other bill. All throughout, on these bills, the members of the Committee have differed in opinion—on one bill standing 4 to 1, on another 3 to 2, and on another 2 to 3—but their integrity was not to be doubted because of this difference.

Mr. La Bau disclaimed any intention of indorsing the rumor. He had merely said that such rumors were affort, and the majority of the Committee gave color to them by their action, and he suggested, for their own vindication, that they ought to support the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WILLIAMS protested that he had not received a shilling to report against these or any other bills. He had never received any amount for the support of, or the opposition to, any legislative necessure, and he pronounced the rumor repeated by the Senator from the 1st district a gross and malicious falsehood.

The PRESDIEST remarked that he would hereafter cheek any disposition to indulge in personalities, and he doubted not he would have the support of the Senate.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To facilitate the construction of the Platsburgh and Whitehall Railfond. It appropriates \$5,000 per mile.

BLLS ORDERED

To facilitate the construction of the Plattsburgh and
Whitehall Railroad. It appropriates \$5,000 per mile.

To aid in the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna

To aid in the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. It appropriates \$500,000.

Providing for refunding taxes paid on Government semities by banks and insurance companies in New-York, assessed in 1863 and 1864.

Mr. Folger moved an amendment, making the provisions of the bill applicable to every county, which was carried.

arried. To improve Grand-st., Brooklyn. To incorporate the North American Mail Steamship ompany.

For improvement of Third-ave. and Lefferts-st., Brook-Incorporating the New-York Board of Fire Under-

writers.

Mr. Folger offered the following:

Marras. The Senate, filled with mouraful recollections, brought by the return of the day on which Abraham Lincolla met his violent death, has received an additional sadness from the sudden decease of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, formerly President of this body, as well as the worthy incumbent of many offices of honor and trust under the State and Nation;

Resolved, That as a proper mark of respect for the memory of the departed, this body do now adjourn.

The resolution was seconded by H. C. Murphy, and adouted.

ASSEMBLY.

By Mr. STYLES-Fixing the election of Controller of New-York on the day of General State Election. Also, to regulate the salary of Firemen of the Metropolitan Depart-

To incorporate Engineers' Association of the Port of New-York; relative to payment of taxes of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in this State; to amound the charter of New-York State Life Insurance Company of Synchology to amound the laws relative to the Banking Department; to incorporate Bond Deposit Company of New-York.

W. York.
Mr. TUCKER moved that the bill to regulate the salary of reurn in the Metropolitan Fire District be read out of its rice, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.
Mt. LYONS moved that when the House adjourn it be till

Tuesday morning, which was carried.

M: Lockwood offered the following: Wherea. Abraham Lincole, President of the United States, was issued in the 14th of April. 1865; and Whereas. It is eminently proper that on this day, the anniversary of the death of that distinguished and beloved states, account partiet, there should be some suitable recognition of hat relamaboly event; therefore Recired, That in commomoration of his death this Assembly to now addown.

e adjourn.
resolution was adopted and the House adjourned till Reunion of the Presbyterian Churches.

No. 166 FIFTH-AVE., New-York, April 2, 1866.

To be Editors of the New-York Observer. Date Sirs: My reasons for asking the favor of the inertion in your journal of the accompanying correspondence are, if the first place, that I have been requested by friends of the Reunion of the Churches to have it so published, onscutively; and secondly, my desire still to contribute of the reunion of our glorious old Presbyterian Church, the sevennes of which into two bodies I have viewed with the

I annot decline to cast in my mite of help in the final stragle, the result of which, at the approaching meeting of th General Assemby, will, in my judgment, decide that queston at least for the next quarter of a century. And, r on or two reasons, it may not seem strange if what I lack a ability to portray the magnitude of the "sin" of have ong been Northern-having contributed something, too, with a view in part to cementing and staying the Slaver and other agitations.

Butagitations came; the Church was rent asunder, and

Slaver abolished. removed—the peaceable Union of the States restored should not the union of the Church be also restored, and its foundations immovably fixed !- But how? The very idea of the reution of the Church implies that it can only be effected on terms not degrading or humbling, but acceptof the Church, harmonious cooperation in works of love and the salvation of sinners-the exercise of mutual charity and forbearance, in consideration of the exciting circumstance of the times, would seem indispensable. And thus, with the necessary removal by the General Assembly of the Pittsburgh Assembly's conditions to the return of the Southern Churches, they, as also submitted in the suboined correspondence, may return without the rescinding past teliverances as a condition precedent.

And it is further respectfully submitted that this correspondence proves that the action of the Southern Assembly is not only no barrier to reunion, as held by The Presbyrian and other journals, but was designed to be favorable to reunion. And, accordingly, on the basis indicated in this correspondence—the only one, as I humbly believe, now open to reunion-viz., the repeal (in effect) of the Pittsburgh Assembly's terms for the return of the Southsubject left to the responsibility of those by whom enacted, subject to review, consideration, and modification by the will be appointed for that purpose by the General Assem-bly at its next meeting, to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the Southern Assembly. I am, very ree appointed by the Southern Assembly, occifully, &c., C. H. McCommick.

[The first letter addressed by Mr. McCormick to the Rev.

Prof. B. M. Smith, with Mr. Smith's response, have already appeared in The TRIBUSE. The correspondence has since been continued as follows:

been continued as follows: 1

To the Editors of The Presbyterian.

To the Editors of The Presbyterian.

Dean Sins. I write again to request the publication in The Presbyterian of the letters just returned to me with your reason for not publishing. I hope still you may waive that point. My letter was written and sent before the paper was issued with your notice that you would insert nothing further, and wigets on that ground be admitted; while I desire it more particularly because of the view you have taken of the position of the Southern Churches. I think you are mistaken in regarding their late Assembly's action as conclusive that they are indisposed to return to us. In conversations with several Southern tomisters here, prior to the meeting of their Assembly, they all agreed with me that, under the circumstances, it was best that no notice be taken by their Assembly of the unhappy differencess between them and us; while the Confederacy being dead, they of course could not continue their organization without another mane.

bearing upon this point, and without reference to the action of the Southern Assembly.

I am still only anxious to see the Charch united again, as you no doubt are, and trust that you will consent to the publication. I therefore inclose my letter herewith, and will send you another copy of Dr. Smith's, if you have not preserved the one seat (not returned to me! If you can't reconsider, of course you will rotar my letter to me. Truly yours,

No. 606 CHESSUT-ST. PRILADELIPHA, Jan. 5, 1866.

Mr. C. H. McCommcs.

DEAR Sin. We return the letters inclosed, and respectfully decline their publication. We have no present hope that the attitude of the Churcheu can be changed; and certainly the attitude of the Churcheu can be changed; and certainly the attitude of the Southern Church precludes any further advances from the North. We regret this termination of the reunion effort; but our determination to dissontine the controversy is fixed and we have so stated in our columns.

Sincerely yours.

[The following is the letter which, with Dr. Smith's, the editors of The Presbyterian declined to publish:]

editors of The Presbyterian declined to publish: |
No. 166 Fifth ave., New York, Dec. 25, 1865.
To the Editors of The Presbyterian.
The actions of the presbyterian.

North," was that all the deliverances of the Northern Assembles during the war, in clation to the Southern Churches, should be rescined.

Agreeing with you that the General Assembly would probably not be disposed to rescind all the deliverances, and considering that by no means indispensable to the reunion of the Church. I afterward so represented to Dr. Smith, whereupon he promptly modified his letter accordingly, as published in a number of papers, religious and political, in different parts of the country, thus leaving himself uncommitted upon the subject until further action thereon should have been taken by the Northert Assembly. In his own language. "Then, in my humble view, the prime and essential step toward that reunion, the prospects of which you so delight in contemplating, is to be taken by the Southern Presbyterians." And, so far from being assured that you would not have published this letter as modified. I herewith inclose a copy of it, trusting that, as termed by The New Fork Evangelist, "the most temporate utterance that has emanated from a Southern minister for several years" may yet be laid before the readers of The Presbyteria's.

And, if it may not be presumptuous in me to say a word fu And, if it may not be presumptuous in me to say a word further upon the merits of the important pending question between the Northern and Southern Churches as to the terms of
reamon, while myself believing that the whole political
action of the Assemblies from '61 to '65 was erroneous or uncalled for, and that the whole should therefore be rescinded or
modified. I do not think "principle," or the interest of the
Charch domand this as a condition either to present anited
action of the Church North, or the return to it of the Southern
Churches. Whether or not, as held by Dr. Hodge, the intervening action of the Assemblies of '62, '63 and '64 was legitmate, on the ground that it only related to the Church North,
and as to that was correct; should the deliverance of iso5 be
so modified as to admit the honorable and consistent return of
the Southern Churches—viz. in accordance with the old
standards and with no now tests—they could not be responsible for error committed during their absence, while the records of the Church toust in the fluore, as in the past, be open
for the correction of error, or the perfection of doctrine; and
I hope that view will be taken by the Southern churches when

sible for error committed during their absence, while the records of the Church must in the finure, as in the past, be open for the correction of error or the perfection of doctrine; and I hope that view will be taken by the Southern churches when the responsibility of action in the premises shall rest upon them—when the General Assembly shall thus have opened the way for their return.

Deprived of the great influence of the Presbyterian Church in favor of peace during the war by the action of the General Assembly in 1861, now that the struggle is ended and the union of the States restored—that politicians, North and South, are fast harmonizing, under the established fact that we are to be one people—it must be a sad commentary upon the Church of Christ if, under such circumstances, Caristians of the same denomination, whose banner is love, cannot agree to dwell together in peace and harmony. Very respectfully yours,

P. S.—As to whatever differences may have cristed among Presbyterians prior to the war on the question of the right of the Church to determine and make deliverances generally on subjects outside of the Church, it is not presumed that the seitlement of such differences would be insisted upon as a condition to reunion, as there must be enough to be settled without such, and as they would seem to be, after as well as before the war, matters for the consideration of the whole Church united.

(On the declinature to print the foregoing as requested, the

(On the declinature to print the foregoing as requested, the following was addressed to the Rev. Dr. Smith, to which his

By Mr. Styles—Fixing the election of Controller of New-York on the day of General State Election. Also, to regulate the salary of Firemen of the Metropolitan Department.

By Mr. Synder—To amend the General Insurance Act. By Mr. Andrews—Relative to the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railroad Company; the bill to amend the Code was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the bill ordered to a third reading and passed.

The Senate amendments to the Metropolitan Health Bill were considered in Committee of the Whole, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The State Tax Bill was ordered to a third reading.

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The Mr. Ceramer of the Metropolitan Health Bill to authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend the Metropolitan Health Bill to authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend the Metropolitan Health Bill to authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend the Metropolitan Health Bill to authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend the Metropolitan Health Bill to authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend the Metropolitan Health Bill to authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend the Metropolitan Health Bill to authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend the Metropolitan Health Bill to East Tax Bill was ordered to a third reading.

wrote another letter to the editors, taking a different view of the case altogether; but which they declined to print—on the ground that they had determined to close the discussion of the question of reanion, with the articles then on hand; though they are actually yet keeping it up in the publication of "Augustine of Hippo's" articles in defense of the mest extreme radical view. I maintained, as was previously considered by us, that the very best course that could be taken at Macon, with a view to the reunion of the Churche, was to make no allusion to the offensive action of the Churche, was to make no allusion to the offensive action of the Churche, was to make no allusion to the offensive action of the Church North.

But The Louisville Commonwealth also concluded that the Macon Assembly had decided the question of reunion, and so played into the hands of the Radicals—extremes meeting again; and it remains to be seen in what way Christ designs that all these differences shall ultimately promote his glory and the good of the Church.

I remain your friend and servant, C. H. MCCORMICK. I remain your friend and servant, C. H. McCormick. Rev. B. M. SMIII, D. D.

HAMPIDEN SYDNEY, Feb. 22, 1866.

Mr. C. H. MCCORMICK, No. 106 Fifth are, New-York.

My Dear Finesd: Your very acceptable letter and its interesting inclosures reached me by due course of mail. An unusual press of correspondence and some interruption of my usual order of business have bindered me from making the prompt reply which I wished; for it has required some little reflection to decide on what the present aspects of matters render it proper for me to say. I have carefully pondered the suggestions of your letter and the bearing of your correspondence with The Presbyterian and Northwest Presbyterian, and shall frankly state my views.

to return to what is right; and so, I believe, are the greatest number of our ininisters South.

2. But, if I am not much mistaken, the prospects of a wider prevalence of conservatism at the North are but few and small. Of your own position and that of some others, I have no doubts nor fears. Occupying a ground in which you have been exempt from the exciting influences that have driven many at the South to utter, perhaps, some hard things, and at the same time with no sympathy for the radicalism of the North, you hold, unimpaired, right views of Church power and functions on the one hand, and condemn anything like a spirit of divisor—ath—athermatical conditions of the propers as The Presbyterian is considered conservatism of such papers as The Presbyterian is conservation of the demands of radicalism. The two letters you sent me are evidences of this. What is the conservation of The Presbyterian worth when they refuse to publish your letter (of Dec. 25) on the allegation that "they had determined to close the discussion with the articles then on hand," while they are

decussion with the articles then on main, while tay ac actually yet keeping it up? The fact is, they were determined not to let their readers see any connects which make for peace on fair terms.

It is just as I told you hast Fall. There are really but two parties in the North—those who desire a union on the simple grounds of the Constitution, with no new tests, and those who wish to see the South dragooned into an assent to their unscriptural pronunciamentes and unpresbyterian policy. You see how the mask is gradually fallen off. If the next Assembly sustains the last, The Presbyterian will come out as radical as The Presbyterian Banner.

3. Dr. Hodge's position is also unsound. He will sustain the General Assembly of '62' '63 and '64, on the ground that its action related to the Church North alone! What if it did it is was unconstitutional action. Read Conf. of Faith xxxi, ch. and sec. 4 and is not all that action right in its teeth? The Assembly had no more power to be legislating on Slavery and political subjects than on making cars and steamers. It is no matter who were affected by it. That did not give character to the action. It is humiliating to see such a position taken by such a man as Dr. Hodge.

4. There may be an appearance of "extreme" in the position of The Prec Caristian Communealith and the Lonisville men, but what is the simple truth? They hold the Church to the Constitution—that is all. In times of excitement, men may be betrayed into using harsh terms, and, it may be, magnifying some trifles; but, on the fundamental question, you and they, and all true conservative men, are one. You will find, next Spring, in St. Louis, that no middle ground can be taken.

5. Then I am led to the painfal, but plain onceinsion, that the question of union of the Northorn Church, as a body, and the Southern Church, is, for the present, settled. And this by no set of ours. Just as you connected, them to say, if find, next spring, in St. Louis, that no middle ground can be taken.

5. Then I am led to the painfal,

If, then, the radicals have the upper hand at. St. Louis, union is out of the question; the sound men will be put out. If conservatism of your sort gets the upper hand, we may be able to come together. In any event, I look forward to a union of sound, good Presbyterians, by individuals, churches, Presbyter es and Synode; and we shall have, under the name, it may be of our Southern Assembly, a pure and able Church, or, under the name of the Old Assembly, a reformed and regenerated, but still great, pure and able Church. So mote it be? The President's noble message has just come to hand. Oh, if the religious people of the Fresbyterian Church North had as sound views of Church Government and pobey as he has of our Government, bow soon all would be right 1 langur good from his stand. If the entire conservative force North w. Ir ally around him, the country is safe, with God's blessing. Ever yours truly.

NASIVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, April 14, 1865.

The House of Representatives has expelled James R.
Hood, one of the absenting members, charged with willfully absenting himself to prevent a quorum. When
brought before the House, he persistently refused to answer to his name.

GREENFIELD, MASS.—Our readers will please observe an advertisement of a cottage to be rented in the pleasant town of Greenfield, Mass.

The Tribune Enlarged.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD. ENLARGEMENT OF THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Notwithstanding the fact that the size of THE TRIB-

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

UNE has been increase

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers
Mail subscribers, clubs of five.
Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers.
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers.
Twenty copies, to one address.
Twenty copies, to one address.
An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.
SEMI-WEERLY TRIBUNE.
Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers.
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, 1 year—104 numbers.
Mail subscribers, 5 copies, 1 year—104 numbers.
Mail subscribers, 5 copies, 0 over, for each copy.

DAILY TRIBUNE. \$10 per annum; \$5 for six months.

To Advertisers. Having widened the columns of THE TRIBUNE we are under the necessity of charging more, per line, for adver-tisements. In consideration of this and the fact of the teadily growing circulation of THE TRIBUNE, we have decided to increase our rates to correspond with the inreased length of the lines, and with our increased circuation. Our advertising customers very well know The TRIBUNE circulates among the best classes of our citizens, those most likely to prove good customers; and we believe the past experience of advertisers, who have availed them-selves of THE TRIBUNE as a medium through which to reach customers both in City and Country, will warrant them in paying the small increase in our rates. Our new scale of prices will be:

DAILY TRIBUNE. ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS, classified under different heads, 20 cents per line.

SPECIAL NOTICES, on fifth page, 30 cents per line.

BUSINESS NOTICES, 50 cents per line.

ITEM ADVERTISEMENTS, under head of "City News," 60 cents per line.

Business Notices will be inserted on the fourth page. This change we know will greatly please those who insert their notices under that head. The changing of Business Notices from the fifth to the fourth page will also add very much to the value of advertisements inserted under head of Special Notices, which will continue on the fifth

second page, to be followed by the Book Advertisements. We believe that THE TRIBUNE has always been considered the very best medium in which Publishers could advertise, and this arrangement will add even to its previous Advertisers, will see that, by the changes in making up

Advertisers, will see that, by the paper, their announcements will be presented more conspicuously to the reader. Friends, we have hithertogiven you the worth of your money, and we shall continue to do so.

DOUGLAS—WASHABAUGH—At Bedford, Pa., on Wednesday, March 28, by the Rev. R. F. Samyle, Dr. George C. Douglas of New York to Laura C., daughter of Major D. Washabaugh. MASON—BOURNE—At Sandr-st M. E. Church, Brocklyn, on Fri-day, March 20, by the Rev. Charles Fletcher, Mr. Thomas Mason to Mas Souan H. Bourne. Miss Sugan H. Bourne.

SHOUDY-TRAVIS-At Peckskill, on Thursday, 12th inst., by the
Rev. D. M. Halliday, Joseph A. Shoudy of Saratoga Springs to
Carrie, daughter of Wright Travis of the former place.

BOLMER-At Yonkers, on Sunday, April 15, William Bolmer, El years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Church, Tonkers, on Tuesday, April 17, at 3 o'clock p. m. Carriages will meet the train of the Hudson River Raifroad, leaving Thirtieth-at, at 3 o'clock.

BOWNE—At San Francisco, Cal., on Thursday, the 12th inst., Kate, daughter of Win. F. Bowne, formerly of this city, aged Il years.

Notice of the funeral on the arrival of the remains.

GRAY -Suddenly, on Monday, April 9. Robert Ja. "see Napoleof".

Bonay arts, eldest son of Robert J. and Emoline M. Gra. "y, in the state of the agr. The relait ves und friends of the family are invited to atte. "I have need on Monday, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock m., from the rest lence of his parens, No. 62 Jane-st.

HOUGHTON--At Fort Hamilton, L. I., on Sunday, April 15, 1866, Mrs. Mary Houghton, aged 79 years.

ELISEVAL Byrackive, an Sanata, April 15. Charles 15.

LANMAN—On Sunday morning, April 15, David Trumbull Lanman, in the 5tth year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the functal, from his late residence, No. 6 Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

Association and Monthly MEETING at that floor Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENTAG, 100

COUNCIL No. 2 will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING
April 16, 1896, at 74 o'clock, at their Council Room, No. 122 Editoriests, near Third ave.

J. B. Hunt, Secretary.

D. D. T. MARSHALL

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & Co.,

Nos. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY,

Now offer their autire stock of

CLOTHING

On a basis of GOLD, at only 20 per cent premium.

GOLDEN BITTERS! ENING!

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS, HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS, THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLDS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD

> PURELY VEGETABLE. PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE GREAT CURE FOR

ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS! The sick and suffering have always felt the necessity for a safe and trustworthy medicine, free from Calomel and other corrosive minerals, which, while acting gently and without producing names or pain, would so thoroughly cleanes, strengthen and regulate the internal organs as to enable them to perform their proper functions without a continual resort to medical aid.

It also

A RELIABLE REMEDY. A RELIABLE REMEDY, For Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fever, Loss of Appetite. Hearthure Jaundice, Sea Sickness, Debility, Weakness, &c.

For Sale Everywhere. For Sale Everywhere.

Hubbel's Superior Old CABINET BRANDY, (MEDICATED). For Diarrhes, Change of Water, Diet, Cholers Morbus, Origing Pains in the Bowels, &c.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & Co.,

Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboats,
Can have Articles of Flatted Ware to ORDER, or can be
Supplied from STOCK on Hand with
CASTERS, SPOONS, FORKS,
and TABLE CUTLERY, &c., 40-

Furniture
AT REDUCED PRICES,
of the latest styles, consisting of
FARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES,
in Resewood, Walnut and Maole.
KRUTINAS
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 96 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and Second sye.
Retailing at manufacturers' prices.
All Goods warranted.

oneuts. Sold by Druggists. 50 Cents per Box.

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Mestrs. FRASER & LEE, No. 20 Beekman st., New York

Invalide' Traveling Chairs on Wheets,
For in and out-door use, \$15 to \$15.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, \$13

For sale by the manufacturer,

S. W. SMITH. No. 20 William et.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds respired by the BAILEY
WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE COMPANT, No. 6784
Broadway, New York.

The Sarratoga "Star" Spring Water Depot REMOVE,
to No. 12 Vseey-st., New York, are door from the Aster-Roome.

D. WESTON, Agent
to No. 12 Vseey-st., New York, are door from the Aster-Roome.

Five Points House of Industry, No. 158 Worthst.

Five Points House of Industry, No. 158 Worthst.

On SUNDAY at 2p m. Single by a chold of 200 children.

Catarrib. Dyspepsia Scroftst.

WMR. PRINCE Finshing, N. T., for 70 pp. popter at of the Above, and for all Chronic and Liver and Kidney Maddley.

Remailing for all Chronic and Liver and Kidney Maddley.

Remailing, Nervous Debility, all Fensies Maddley, and other resulting from impurity of the bleed. Explanators, Circular, excepting, Treatise, 15 cycle.

Chapter.

WETMORE—In this city, on Sanday afternoon, the 15th inst., Henry
A. Wetmore, late Captain in the 6th N. Y. Gavairy.

The friends of the family, end those of his father in-law, James W. Finknoy, est, are respectfully invited to attend his toneral, from his late residence, No. 50 Strib-ave, at 4 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, the 17th inst. The remains will be taken to Norwaik. Gonn., for intermed.

Special Notices.

MEN'S, BOYS A O CHILDREN'S

INVIGORATING NAND STRENGTH

FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST THE EVIL EFFECTS OF UNWHOLESOME WATER.

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

G. C. HUBBEL & Co., Proprieton

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD! Central Depot, American Express Building, No. 55 Hudson at

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY, MARHATTAN PLATE COMPANY
No. 20 John d.
N. B.—ICE PITCHERS and TEA SETS in great variety.
Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver and Lime.—We do
not often refer to any medicinal article be its merits ever so well
established, this our army of readers are fully aware of; but knowing
the extraordinary virtue of the article referred to, by family use, we
unheritatinely and earnestly recommend it to all persons affloted its
any way with pulmonary trouble. It is for sale at No. 106 Court.
Boston.—(Olesson's Pictorial.
In New York, DEMAS BARNES & Co., F. C. WELLS & Co.,
and by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. Books Wanted. Parties breaking up house and others having hooks to sell may address, by letter, Mr. HARRISON, No. 152 West Twenty-effichest. Libraries and books hought for cash.

For Saile.—A handsome. new, double RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, hot water, furnace, garden, conservatory, &c., &c., in the neighborhood of Stay vessule square, Possession could be given in a month, or in the Fall. For particulars address a line to E. J., at this Office.

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PATENT DISINFECTANT COMPOSITION
ys positively and permanently all norms and infection
IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF EPIDEMICS

Messrs, FRASER & LEE, No. 20 Resembles, New York.

French Spoken, after a Short Study.—In answer to inquiries, A. A. FAVARGER will repeat his (positively last) application on the best mode of study for adults to speak French as well as nations. No other answer can be made to written or vectual questions. Those who are interested are respectfully invited to be present at the Seminary, No. 9 University-place, on MONDAY EVENING, April 16, at 72 A Reading in French on TUESDAY AFTERNOON. See "Instruction."

• \$15.

NURSERY SWING and Baby Tender, \$2.75.

Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propolient Could be the Company of t